

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

LEON IVOR BARRETT,
Petitioner

v.

ERIC HOLDER, ET AL.,
Respondents

:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:

CIVIL NO. 3:CV-12-973

(Judge Conaboy)

FILED
SCRANTON

MAY 25 2012

MEMORADNDUM
Background

PER
DEPUTY CLERK

On March 26, 2012, Ivor Barrett ("Petitioner"), filed the above captioned pro se petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.¹ The required filing fee has been paid. Barrett's action regards his detention by the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) while confined at the York County Correctional Facility, York, Pennsylvania.

By Order dated April 20, 2012, Petitioner's action was transferred by the Eastern District to this Court. See Doc. 3. Barrett's case was electronically transferred to this Court on May 23, 2012. See Doc. 4.

Named as Respondents are Attorney General Eric Holder, Secretary Janet Napolitano of the Department of Homeland

¹ Since Barrett's Petition is dated March 26, 2012, it will be presumed filed as of that date. See Houston v. Lack, 487 U.S. 266 (1988) (a prisoner's action is deemed filed at the time it is given to prison officials for mailing to the Court).

Security, Field Office Director Thomas Decker of ICE, and Warden Mary Sabol of the York County Correctional Facility.²

Discussion

Upon the receipt of Petitioner's action, the Clerk of Court's office attempted to verify Petitioner's address via the Department of Homeland Security's Online Detainee Locator System. The Locator System indicated that Petitioner was no longer in custody. Based upon that information, the Clerk of Court's Office contacted the York County Prison and was given verification that Barrett had been released from detention.

The case or controversy requirement of Article III, § 2 of the United States Constitution subsists through all stages of federal judicial proceedings. Parties must continue to have a "'personal stake in the outcome' of the lawsuit." Lewis v. Continental Bank Corp., 494 U.S. 472, 477-78 (1990); Preiser v. Newkirk, 422 U.S. 395, 401 (1975). In other words, throughout the course of the action, the aggrieved party must suffer or be threatened with actual injury caused by the defendant. Lewis, 494 U.S. at 477.

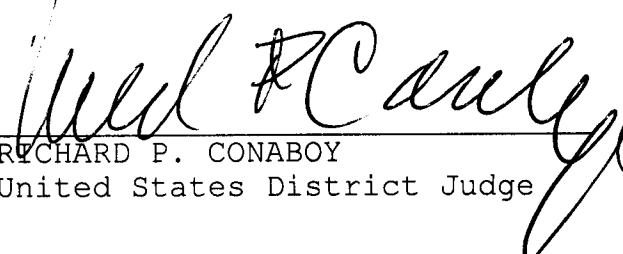
The adjudicatory power of a federal court depends upon "the continuing existence of a live and acute controversy." Steffel v. Thompson, 415 U.S. 452, 459 (1974) (emphasis in original). "The rule in federal cases is that an actual

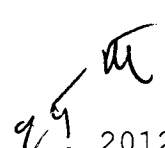
² Warden Sabol will be deemed the sole Respondent since the only properly named respondent in a federal habeas corpus action is Petitioner's custodial official. See 28 U.S.C. § 2242.

controversy must be extant at all stages of review, not merely at the time the complaint is filed." Id. at n.10 (citations omitted). "Past exposure to illegal conduct is insufficient to sustain a present case or controversy ... if unaccompanied by continuing, present adverse effects." Rosenberg v. Meese, 622 F. Supp. 1451, 1462 (S.D.N.Y. 1985) (citing O'Shea v. Littleton, 414 U.S. 488, 495-96 (1974)); see also Gaeta v. Gerlinski, Civil No.3:CV-02-465, slip op. at p. 2 (M.D. Pa. May 17, 2002) (Vanaskie, C.J.).

As previously discussed, both the Department of Homeland security and the York County Prison has provided the Court with information showing that Petitioner has been released from ICE custody.

Since Barrett has been released from ICE custody, under the principles set forth in Steffel, his challenge to detention pending completion of his removal proceedings is subject to dismissal as moot since it no longer presents an existing case or controversy.³ An appropriate Order will enter.


RICHARD P. CONABOY
United States District Judge


DATED; MAY 25, 2012

³ If petitioner notifies the Court that he is still in ICE detention this matter will be reopened.